

## Crime and punishment

How have the changes in crime and punishment effected life in Britain?

## History

### Knowledge organiser

**Teaching focus:** a theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.

**Learning Lens:** Impact on Life in Britain

**Class:** Year 4

### Previous Knowledge

Marching Monarchs – how did lives change during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I?  
How did Edward Jenner's discoveries impact on life in Britain?  
How did the wool industry effect life in Britain?

### Key skills pupils will use in this topic:

To organise, evaluate and communicate – present findings about the past using speaking, writing, ICT, drama and drawing skills.

Knowledge and understanding – Identify ideas and cultures giving reasons for the differences to cultures today. Describe how some of these effect lives today.

To develop an understanding of chronology by placing events on a timeline covering AD and BCE dates. Use phrases century, decade, ancient civilisations

### Project Hook or 'Wow' memory

Victorian prison day

### Learning Steps

### Key Knowledge(answers)

**Why do we have a legal system?**

There are many reasons why societies have legal systems. Laws help to prevent: anti-social behaviour, to control businesses and to identify who is the legal ownership of something and to resolve problems with others.

**What is a crime? Is this the same now as in the past?**

Crimes vary throughout history. Roman, the twelve tables, Tudor crimes: gossiping. Generally, stealing,

**How have punishments changed over time?**

Romans: juries decide whether people are innocent – payment to lesser punishments. Thrown to the lions for treason. Anglo Saxons and Tudors: trial by ordeal and execution. Victorians execution and prison.

**Who was Charles Aston?**

14 year old boatman who was arrested and sentenced to 14 weeks hard labour in the house of correction for stealing 2 pounds of cheese and a handkerchief.

**What was life like in Victorian prisons?**

Life was hard many people were sentenced to hard labour which was dangerous and exhausting. Wealthier people could pay for better conditions and people were sent to 'debtors' prison if they were unable to pay their debts.

**Were criminals treated fairly in the past and are they treated fairly now?**

Many civilisations have had trial but this was sometimes by ordeal and the outcome was usually pain/death for the accused whether they were guilty or not. Often the more income you have the lighter your punishment could be.

### Key vocabulary

**Law**

The system of rules which a particular country or community recognise as regulating the actions of it's people.

**crime**

An action which is an offence and punishable by law

**punishment**

The giving of a penalty as a result of committing an offence

**police**

The civil force of state responsible for the prevention and detection of crime

**Trial by ordeal**

An ancient practice where guilt/ innocence was determined by subjecting them to a painful/ unpleasant experience.

### Final written outcome

Discussion texts: Should prisoners be punished for their crimes?

Discussion Vlog: Should prisoners be punished for their crimes?

